

The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

Chinese in Massachusetts.

Seventy-five Chinese have been introduced at North Adams, by Mr. SAMUELSON, head of a large shoe-making establishment, and the Chinese have gone to work at small wages, and are it is said already apt at the business, although not bred shoemakers, such are their powers of imitation.

The reason for introducing these Chinese was a strike by the white workmen for higher wages; the consequence is they are out of employment. There is great excitement among the working men of the North about the Chinese, growing out of the above facts. Even in the city of New York, meetings have been held by them denouncing the introduction of Chinese labor. WILSON, of Massachusetts, has started a bill to prevent persons from bringing in Chinese into the United States under labor contracts, thus interfering with the liberties of citizens, as well as the liberties of the Chinese. There is no possible right violated by engaging a man in China or any where else to come here and work for a certain number of years or months for a stipulated price, no more than there is in engaging in England or elsewhere a man to come and superintend a factory, or to come and teach a school for a certain time. If you may engage in a foreign country a single man to labor in any employment, why not forty or forty thousand at the same time, in China or any where else?

The North Adams white workmen held their meeting and have protested against the Chinese coming, but they can't stop them. If New England capitalists find it profitable, and it seems they now think so, they will fill up their workshops with these copper colored men. The New England workmen are the last people that ought to complain, they have been voting for the 15th Amendment and all measures to do away with all distinction of race and color. By the 15th Amendment, their favorite measure, they have laid their own section of country, as well as others, at the mercy of heathens and colored men from Asia and the rest of the world; have practically invited them to come over and take possession of the work shops, and ultimately the voting power of the country in any locality or in the United States generally, so that it is not impracticable that the country may get into the power of these creatures and the cunning men who will wield their votes. Massachusetts workmen ought to rejoice that their pet scheme of perfect equality is being carried out right early before their eyes. Party madness alone could have dictated the 15th Amendment, but it is done. Let the Chinese rejoice, and all heathendom.

Infallibility of the Pope.

The Romish Council, now in session, it is supposed, will undoubtedly adopt the dogma that the Pope is infallible. Although there are many of the members of the Council opposed to it, like true Catholics they will of course acquiesce after it is adopted. The world looks on in wonder, that, in this advanced age of free discussion, and when so many of the pretensions of Popery have been exposed, that this greatest of human absurdities should find favor with even any Roman Catholic. It is supported, however, by many learned men, and a great majority of the Papal Church in the earth. They insist on having a god man to hear and obey in all spiritual matters, and in repudiating their own private judgments, although there may be thousands upon thousands of as much, and more pious, sense and knowledge, than the Chief Pontiff. One thing is to be remarked, however, that the members of the Romish Church, in such countries as Spain, Mexico and South America, and the more unlighted provinces of Europe, are most blindly devoted to the authority of the Pope. That learned men are so likewise, proves nothing. The learned among the Jews, as a general rule, rejected Christ himself and his teachings when He was bodily on earth—it is no wonder that men of the same passions and spirit, will reject the authority of His inspired Word as a guide of the people, and interpose their traditions, like the Pharisees of old, to make void the Word of God. In those days the great struggle of learned rivalries was to keep the masses of the people from hearing the sermons of Jesus, orally delivered, their successors would keep, if they could—and as has been their wont—the written Word from the masses, and substitute priestly mummeries, and rites, and traditions, and authority in its place.

The Romish Priests are even now preaching of Papal Infallibility in the United States where they have an open field, and perfect toleration. This toleration and liberty is right, perfectly right, and every enlightened Christian and citizen will freely accord it to them; but there is one thing to be regretted—there is no secular paper in the great cities, that while they notice such sermons and lectures, generally, in a most complimentary style, ever hint one word of objection to the absurd doctrines that the Priests advocate, and which have so long enslaved the minds of men, and which the editors all the time heartily believe and despise. But Roman Catholics are a power in the large cities, that it takes a power, like the Herald, to disregard.

Letter of "B. D. G."—Roads. We are obliged to "B. D. G." for his short letter giving account of Pickens matters. It would have appeared last week, but the senior editor, to whom it was addressed, was not in the office to open it in time. We congratulate our Pickens friends on the prospect of a good road over the mountains. We trust they will have the sagacity and public spirit to contribute as a county for the Air Line Railroad—Pickens will derive near about the same business advantages from the Air Line Road as the county of Greenville, for reasons obvious to sensible men.

W. H. Hovey & Co. The advertisement of this new firm will attract attention. We are pleased to see our business young men, like SAMUEL A. TOWNES, Jr., advancing from the place of the assistant clerk to a proprietary interest in the establishment in which he has been long employed. We wish the new firm continued and increasing success.

Celebration of the 4th in Greenville, and the 15th Amendment.

A large procession of colored citizens marched through Main Street Monday, preceded by the Neptune Fire Company in their neat uniforms, the colored band decorating music for the occasion. After marching through the principal streets, all went to a stand prepared for speaking at the Academy Spring.

Mr. H. C. HARRIS, first addressed the crowd on the subject of the day. He was followed by JAMES DUNBAR, Esq., of Columbia, who delivered the regular address on the Fourth of July and the Fifteenth Amendment. He was followed by COMPTROLLER-GENERAL NEASE, then Mr. HARRIS, Private Secretary of Gov. SCOTT, WILSON Cook followed Mr. HARRIS, and the speaking was concluded by the Hon. J. M. ALLEN.

After the speaking was over, the crowd enjoyed a barbecue and picnic dinner.

At night there was speaking in the Court House by NEASE, DUNBAR and HARRIS. We are sorry to learn that some of the speakers exhibited a good deal of party bitterness, more than on any occasion for a year or two past in Greenville; but the reason is very obvious—it was to create prejudice against Judge CARPENTER, a man of their own party, who wishes to reform public abuses.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Air-Line Railroad at Atlanta.

Gen. W. K. EARLEY attended this meeting on the 28th ult., and brings back encouraging reports, which he made to the citizens last Saturday evening. The Road will be located by Greenville, and the work is soon to commence from Charlotte, N. C. in the direction of this place. An election for Directors of the Road took place at the meeting, and we are exceedingly gratified to learn that General EARLEY is elected a Director, also GABRIEL CANNON, of Spartanburg. Two better selections could not have been in this State. The other Directors' names we have not before us. Gen. EARLEY is also appointed one of the Executive Committee of Three; this is exceedingly gratifying, as it will give to the construction of the Road the benefit of his great energies and zeal for its completion. The General is "the right man in the right place," undoubtedly. The Directors of the Air Line Railroad, at their meeting in Atlanta, have determined to do away with their old name, and take upon themselves the name of the "Richmond and Atlanta Railroad Company."

The Marion Crescent—Its Re-appearance. We are pleased to welcome again the appearance of this interesting and ever-welcome exchange. It has been much improved and increased in size, and we sincerely wish for it an everlasting exemption from the fate from which it has just emerged.

We annex the Crescent's article below: "Out of the Ashes."—On the night of the 28th February, a fire broke out in three buildings south of us, and in a few minutes we had the misfortune to be burned out, saving nothing but our books. This calamity deprived us of a large building, which besides supplying us with an office, afforded us an annual rent of about nine hundred dollars. This what little we had accumulated by years of labor and self-denial, was in a few minutes entirely destroyed. Upon the Crescent Building, and upon the material belonging to the printing office, we had an insurance of only three thousand five hundred dollars. To add to our troubles, the underwriters refused to pay their risks, and gave us to understand that, in consequence of some defect in the application our policies were not worth a cent. This state of things piled the agony upon us heavily. What could we do? Like the unhappy Israelites in Egypt, it seemed as if we must make bricks without straw. But, thanks to a kind Providence, we are once more on our feet. We have built a new office, and supplied it with the best material the country affords. To-day, with a grateful heart, we record our success, and send forth the Marion Crescent we trust, upon a new career of usefulness and prosperity."

Benefits of Railroads.

The admirable and deeply interesting article of H. P. HAMMETT, late President of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, which appeared in last week's Enterprise, giving an account of the excursion which he enjoyed over the Railroads of Pennsylvania, must have impressed all who read it, with the manifold advantages of railroads to all sections. The facts stated in that article alone, would be, to all intelligent minds, conclusive as to the wisdom of this upper country of South Carolina endeavoring to secure the Air-Line Railroad and others hereafter. We must get over the mountains from Greenville, and then we shall begin to come up to Pennsylvania in manufacturing, population and general prosperity.

Court in Abbeville—Solicitor W. H. Perry.

The Court in Abbeville was held in June by Judge ORR, as connected with this Circuit, and Mr. WILLIAM H. PERRY, attended there for the first time as Solicitor. He is thus noticed by the Abbeville Press and Banner:

"It was also the first appearance here in his official capacity of Wm. H. Perry, Esq., the talented young Solicitor of the 8th Circuit. Mr. Perry is an able and efficient officer, discharging his duties with a wise discretion, and well tempered zeal, and to the satisfaction of all."

Early Tomatoes.

We are placed under obligations to Mr. James Bannister for a mass of ripe tomatoes, grown by himself in his garden near the Paper Mill, six miles from town. This we think is a head of our citizens who reside in the City. Three or four were of the large fantastic kind, and the balance were yellow, small though matured, and olive-shaped. He will please accept our thanks.

Read It.

Of course every one will see and read the advertisement of Messrs. HARRISON & MARSHALL, whose Drug Store has no superior we think, in the upper country. Besides being extremely clever themselves, their clerks are likewise so. Those who wish pure articles in their line, should not fail to call and purchase.

Sales-day in July.

There were very few sales, and the business transacted was unimportant. Two pieces of property were sold by the Sheriff, viz:

Land of SAMUEL PAXER, 71 acres, bought by T. Q. DONALDSON, for \$155.
City house and lot, property of T. B. THURMOND and Wm. M. THOMAS, bought by W. H. Hovey, for \$1,310.

Bedford School.

We observe in the Spartanburg papers very complimentary notices of the exercises of examination at the above School, which took place on the 28th ult. Creditable mention is made of Masters W. C. HARRISON, Wade Harrison, S. Harrison, J. T. Peden, J. B. Crook, T. H. Hammond and T. W. McDowell, of Greenville County, who are in attendance upon them. Judge W. H. Campbell, of this City, delivered an address.

We would have been glad if some of our friends there had furnished the Enterprise with an account of the proceedings.

Rain.

On Monday evening last, about five o'clock, we were visited by a refreshing shower of rain, which was very welcome, as we needed it, and the atmosphere was rendered more pleasant. The weather has been unusually warm.

Mark Cotton Bloom.

Mr. FIELDER GOSSETT gave us, on the 2d, a full blown cotton bloom, pulled from his field, on the environs of the city. It is the earliest in this section that we have heard of.

The vote in Spartanburg County on June 25, on the subject of the Air-Line Railroad subscription, resulted as follows: For—1,219; against—312.

COL. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, an old and honored citizen of Laurens County, died at his home in our neighboring village, on the 28th ult., over twenty years of age.

Summer time is when all should be active.

The farmers read the papers closer than ever, being confined to the farm. Your stock may be ever so full, and nobody will know it, unless you advertise. The Enterprise has a superior circulation in both city and country.

City Religious Services Next Sabbath: Methodist Church—Rev. S. A. WEBER, 11, A. M., and 8 P. M.

Episcopal Church—Rev. ELLISON CAPERS, 11, A. M., and 5 P. M.

Presbyterian Church—Dr. E. T. DUBIST, 11, A. M., and 5 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. W. D. THOMAS, 11, A. M.; prayer meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday School at all of the Churches on Sabbath morning at 9 A. M.

Local Information.

Persons coming in possession of local information of any character whatever, will please communicate it promptly to our office for publication. Simply give the facts as occurring, no matter how plain the language, we will re-write if necessary, as well as withhold names where it is desired or unimportant to the statement.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Free Translation of I. Kings, Chapter X.

BY D. W. J.

There once was a Queen, most curious I ween,
About all the sights that ever were seen,
Who'd heard, afar in her native land,
Of a wonderful King, on a distant strand,
Till she felt in her soul, she was bound to go
And see for herself if things were so.
Well, she got up a camel train, and all for good luck,
Brought spices and gold and a heap of such truck;
And she and her maidens in their gayest attire,
With eyes open wide, and prepared to admire,
Arrived in pomp and were ushered in—
And the way they were lionized wasn't it a sin!

Now the King was Solomon, called the wise,
And this Queen of Sheba he meant to surprise
With all his splendor of houses and halls,
Fountains, and paintings, and tapestried walls;
His house full of servants—all standing in rows—
Looking stylish and happy, to wear their good clothes;
Sculptures, and gilding, and jewels so rare,
And everything fine to eat, drink or wear.
So he took her out in a coach and four,
And showed her these things and many more.

She quizzed the King with many a riddle,
But he answered each one as "slick as a fiddle."
Till the old lady grew quite sick at heart
At finding the fellow so wonderful smart.
She gave him the gold and the spices she'd brought,
And to her he made presents—as surely he ought.
She flattered and praised him, and persuaded the King
That, in showing these sights he had done a "big thing."

But the hot stroke of all King Solomon showed,
Was a great parade through a public road,
Up a wide street, through a beautiful Gate,
Where he said to the Queen: "Do you stand here and wait!"
Till I cut a big swell and go up those stairs
With all my people in gorgeous pairs,
Tricked out in their best, then you'll certainly see
What great riches and splendor belong unto me!

Then the Queen, she stood close up to the wall,
(I don't know whether she was short or tall),
And gazed with wide-open mouth at it all,
Till her spirits failed so she was fit to fall.
When the show was all over, and Solomon came
To know what impression she'd got from the same,
He found her in quite an ecstasy.
"The half your glory and wisdom," said she,
"They never had told, or hinted to me—
"Sick a gittin' up stairs I never did see!"

For the Greenville Enterprise.

News. Editors—As there have been certain developments since my suggestion in your last issue, that the townships meet on Monday next to make nominations for the next Legislature, I deem it expedient to withdraw from making nominations until later in the future. Very respectfully,
MERCHANT.

Tax officers to be voted for at the next general election in this State are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of Congress, members of the General Assembly, School Commissioners, Judges of Probate and County Commissioners.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

Program, S. C. June 25th, 1879. News. Editors—Railroads seem to engage a great share of public attention at this time, but in our section we are quietly contemplating the benefits to be derived by the completion of the Sassafras Turnpike Road from this place to Brevard, North Carolina, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The Sassafras Gap is a low gap, and offers a fine route to a trifling cost. It is regarded by the mountaineers, who are best acquainted with the various roads, as well adapted for a railroad route, and the only one west of the Howard's Gap through which a railroad could be well connected with the French Broad Valley.

It might be well for the business men and merchants of Greenville to look and see how the interests of the city of Greenville may be connected or affected by this road. Anderson and Pendleton are awake to the advantages of trade across the mountains, and will come up with a good subscription, but Greenville has not made any manifestation in that direction. Real estate has received an appreciable advance in this place at the prospect of its completion this fall, and our North Carolina neighbors are in live earnest in furtherance of the road. The company will be organized by Judge Orr at our July Court, and books of subscription will then be opened. I hope to see my Greenville friends come up to the help of the road.

Judge Campbell is in our town to-day. We were right glad to see his familiar face. He can tell you all the news.

Yours truly, S. D. G.

Resignation of Hon. R. B. Carpenter.

On Friday morning, in accordance with a call which appeared in the papers, the members of the Bar assembled in the Equity Court Room. After transacting some business, Judge Carpenter resigned his position as Circuit Judge. In doing so, he spoke with evident emotion, and was listened to with deep sympathy by the whole assembled Bar. As he left his seat, every member arose and stood until he had left the room. He said:

Gentlemen of the Bar of Charleston: I have frequently had occasion to address my fellow citizens upon various subjects, and very often I have felt that words were poor channels to express the emotions of the heart. But never has their utter inadequacy been more thoroughly realized than to-day.

Somewhat more than three years ago I came to the city of Charleston—a stranger—and less than two years since took my seat upon this bench as the Judge of this Circuit. I entered upon its duties with distrust. Events then recent, had so changed the condition of affairs—legal as well as political—that no one knew where the old law ended, or the new law began; and, moreover, I was unfamiliar with the local statutes and practice of South Carolina.

Nevertheless, I brought to the discharge of my duties upon the bench, an energetic purpose to labor faithfully and honestly in the discharge of the duties of my office; such a labor as the true ends of justice required. Beyond that, perhaps, I had very few other qualifications. And if I had had some little success, it is due in a very great measure, to the fairness and integrity of the Charleston Bar. They never attempted to deceive me. They never stated that to be law which they did not believe to be law, and uniformly upon the bench, I have been treated with kindness, consideration and respect.

After seeing something of the storms of life in other spheres, the judicial office, although a position of labor, was one of comparative quiet. My mind had to seek for truth, far away from the conflicts of public life.

Now, I see before me the billows raging higher than ever, and the storm more threatening, yet an imperative sense of duty compels me to leave a position where all my relations have been kind, and all my associations have been of a character to which I can recur with no other than grateful feelings. Whatever may be my future destiny in the providence of God, I shall not forget them, but to the last hour of my life shall cherish the sympathy which I feel has been engendered during my occupancy of the bench. I now, gentlemen of the bar, respectfully and affectionately, with every wish for your happiness and prosperity, collectively and individually, bid you a final farewell.

On motion of Hon. A. G. Magrath, the venerable ex-Chief Justice DUNKIN was called to the Chair, when complimentary addresses were delivered by Hon. W. G. D. Sausure, Gen. Connor, Chas. Inglesby, Esq., and Chief Justice DUNKIN.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, Sr., died at his residence on Tyger River in this District on the 24th inst. in the 87th year of his age. He was probably the oldest native citizen of our District, and by a life of unremitting industry and prudent management had accumulated a large fortune. He raised and educated a large family of children, several of whom, are among the most successful and useful citizens of our District. Although the decrepitude of age had greatly impaired his energies of mind and body, his loss will be seriously deplored by many who have heretofore relied upon the direction of his strong will and sound judgment. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Nazareth, and was a liberal supporter of all its interests. Such men as he are seldom found in any community, and their death must always be regarded a serious affliction.—Spartanburg Spartan.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.—The Columbia Phoenix, of Sunday, contains the following account of a fire that occurred on that morning:

At three o'clock, this morning, fire was discovered issuing from the grocery store of Cooper & Taylor, on Assembly Street, opposite the market, which soon extended to the buildings north and south, and endangered all the surrounding property. The following is the loss: Cooper & Taylor—brick building, totally destroyed, with stock of goods; McGuire & Co.—bakery, and Hendrix & Co.—grocery, brick building, a portion of the stocks of goods saved; a small brick building occupied by colored tailors, names not known; these were all on the north. On the south—fruit store and dwelling occupied by Mrs. Hoffman; dwelling owned and occupied by T. Zealy, with contents. The stores occupied by Alford & Stark and others, took fire but were extinguished. Amount of loss and insurance unknown. There was but little wind, so the loss would have been fearful.

The Crop Prospects.

The New York Herald publishes reports from every section of the country, giving, as it claims, the most reliable data upon which to base a safe calculation in regard to the prospects of the coming crops. Commenting on these reports, it remarks:

"It appears, no doubt with sincere gratification, that the auguries for an abundant, if not an unprecedented, harvest were never more striking and encouraging. In the South, the harvesting has already commenced, under very flattering auspices, although in Virginia there is a little complaint on account of wet weather. But it so happens that while the wet weather, in a measure, interferes with the work of husbanding the cereals, it has a flourishing effect upon the tender tobacco plants, so that what is lost in one way will be gained in another. Among the most interesting features in this agricultural exhibit is the fact that the South has been blessed to an unexpected degree in the prospective luxuriant yield of its staple and cereal products, particularly in Tennessee.

"It has been ascertained, also, that a greater breadth of corn has been planted than was apprehended early in the season; so that, with full cotton gins and full corn bins, our Southern brethren may 'rejoice in their abundance' for some time to come. They now can claim the honor of holding the 'horn of plenty,' and with the prodigious yield of wheat and corn foreboded in the reports from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and other great Western wheat growing States, they are entitled to the distinction of contributing largely to the strengthening of the backbone of the nation, the stamina of the republic, the natural products of its soil. From California, where reports of crop failures have prevailed, the latest accounts are encouraging, showing that the 'Golden State' will have something besides glittering nuggets and quartz to throw in the lap of our country's general prosperity.

Taking the crop reports as a whole, there is a promise of an abundant wheat harvest throughout a large portion of the grain-growing region of the United States. In some parts of Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, owing to the almost daily rains of the past three weeks, there are serious complaints of rust and scab, of the depredations of the weevil and of abundance of straw, with a deficiency of grain. There are also fears of a short wheat crop here and there in the Western States. But, taking the Northwest as a whole, the promise of a heavy crop is remarkably good, whilst in the Southern States, where the harvest is over, the yield is said to be unprecedented. There is a reasonable prospect that breadstuffs will be cheap for another year at least.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.—Our opinion having been asked on the subject, we have no hesitation in advising our white fellow-citizens throughout the State to organize under the present militia laws of the State.

The colored people are organizing in every County. Let separate organizations of whites be formed. We maintain that separate organizations would be best. A mixed organization would be distasteful, and by proper discipline on the part of the companies, white and colored, no collision need occur. We learn that the State authorities, have exhibited no disposition to put any obstructions in the way of separate white volunteer organizations. We regard it the duty of the whites to form volunteer military companies. It is their right so to do, and if so disposed, they are entitled to be received. Whatever of distaste there is connected with the subject, it is the duty of the good citizens to make sacrifices for the public good. The tactics now used is the new one of Upton. We advise this organization, because we deem it promotive of peace, order and security.

COLUMBIA PHENIX.

COUNT THE COST.—A day's ride in almost any part of our country will show more than one practical illustration of the parable of the man who commenced to build his castle without counting the cost. Men often leave out of their calculations such little matters as downy hills, scorching mouldings, &c., and in the end find no comfort in the house which they have built. Remember, therefore, before building, to write to P. P. Toole, Charleston, S. C., the largest manufacturing of doors, &c., in the Southern States, for an estimate of the cost of finishing.

It is not unusual for persons to spend a great proportion of their days amidst the turmoil of active scenes, and yet not acquire the most superficial knowledge of human nature. The practice of medicine is akin, for often the more simple is rejected; yet the beneficial effects of the "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS" are so well known throughout the Southern States, that all combine in praise of this universal remedy. Children cry for Wineman's Crystalized Worm Candy.

SUGAR HOUSE coopers in Brooklyn are on a strike for the old wages, \$3.50 a day.

ENTERPRISE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY MESSRS. DAVID & STRADLEY, MERCHANTS.

GREENVILLE, S. C., JULY 5, 1879.	
BACON—Sides, @ 25c.	
Hams, @ 25c.	
Shoulders, @ 18c.	
RALE ROPE, 3/4 in., @ 25c.	
BAGGING, Gunny, @ yd.	20c.
BAGGING, Dundee, @ yd.	20c.
BUR LAPS, @ 25c.	
BUTTER, 3/4 lb., @ 25c.	
BREWSAX, @ 25c.	
CHICKENS, @ head,	22c.
COFFEE, @ lb., Rio,	22c.
CORN, @ bushel, @ 25c.	
COTTON, Middling, @ 50c.	
EGGS, @ dozen,	15c.
FLOUR, @ sack,	85c.
GOLD, @ 100,	\$1 10c.
INDIGO, Spanish Flakes, @ 25c.	
" South Carolina, @ 25c.	
IRON, @ lb., American,	10c.
IRON TIES, @ 100,	70c.
LARD, @ lb., @ 25c.	
LEAD, @ lb., @ 25c.	
LEATHER, @ lb., Sole, Hemlock,	35c.
" " Oak,	45c.
" " Horse,	60c.
MOLASSES, @ gal., Muscovado,	60c.
" " New Orleans Syrup,	25c.
NAILS, @ keg,	80c.
RYE, @ bushel,	25c.
SALT, @ sack, Liverpool,	25c.
SUGAR, @ lb., Brown,	15c.
" " Clarified,	20c.
" " Crushed,	25c.
SHIRTING, seven-eighths, @ 100,	115c.
TALLOW, @ lb., @ 25c.	
WHEAT, @ bushel, @ 25c.	
YARN, Factory, by bale,	25c.
" " Bunch,	75c.

Mr. TOTT'S CELEBRATED EXpectorant No. 1.

It is a powerful and safe remedy for all the diseases of the throat and lungs, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all the diseases of the throat and lungs, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all the diseases of the throat and lungs, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Gold quiet, at 113. Cotton quiet and nominal, at 20 1/2 for uplands.

Cotton quiet—middlings 18 1/2; sales 100 bales; receipts 886; stock 935.

Cotton market, quiet prices a shade easier; sales 290 bales; receipts 18—middling nominal 17 1/2; Orleans 10 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

Cotton opened quiet, but closed dull—uplands 17 1/2; Orleans 10 1/2.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Corrected Weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN, Broker, No. 25 Broad Street.

JULY 1, 1879.

State Securities—South Carolina, old 90—do new, 80—do, registered stock, 80.

City Securities—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, 79—do; Charleston, S. C. Stock, @ 45; Columbia, S. C. Bonds, @ 70.

Railroad Bonds—Blue Ridge, (first mortgage) 90—do; Charleston and Savannah, @ 70; Charlotte Columbia and Augusta, @ 92; Chesapeake and Delaware, @ 85; Cincinnati and Columbus, (1st mort) 80—do; (State guarantee) @ 67; Northwestern, past due, with int., @ 92; Northeastern, past due, with int., @ 92; Savannah and Charleston, (1st mort) 80—do; (State guarantee) @ 75; South Carolina, ex-coupon, @ 75; do, @ 73; Spartanburg and Union, 62—do.

Railroad Stocks—Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, @ 45; Greenville and Columbia, 20—do; Northeastern, @ 15; Savannah and Charleston, @ 85; South Carolina Railroad Company Shares, @ 40; South Carolina Railroad and Bank Shares, @ 41.

Exchange, @ New York Sight, one eighth off; one eighth premium. Gold, \$1.09 @ \$1.12; Silver, 62—do.

South Carolina Bank Bills.

Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Bank of Newberry, @ 100—do; Bank of Columbia, @ 100—do; Bank of Georgetown, @ 100—do; Bank of South Carolina, @ 100—do; Bank of Chester, @ 100—do; Bank of Hamburg, @ 100—do; Bank of State of S. C. prior to 1862, @ 100—do; Bank of State of S. C. issue 1861-62, @ 100—do.

Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; People's Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Union Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Southwestern R. R. Bank of Charleston, (old) 100—do; Southwestern R. R. Bank of Charleston, (new), @ 100—do.

State Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Exchange Bank of Columbia, @ 100—do; Commercial Bank of Columbia, @ 100—do; Merchants' Bank of Charleston, @ 100—do; Planters' Bank of Fairfield, @ 100—do; State of South Carolina Bills Receivable, @ 100—do; City of Charleston Change Bills, @ 100—do.

Bills marked thus (*) are being redeemed at the Bank Counters of each.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. ISABELLA WELCH ended her earthly pilgrimage on the 14th day of May, at the residence of her son, Rev. S. S. Gailard, in the 70th year of her age. And how beautifully significant the fact that at a late hour of Saturday she should end all her earthly labors and toil, when for many long years she was always earnest in the employment of that special season as a preparation for the sacred rest and the pious employments of her earthly Sabbath; and that Sabbath, the 15th of May, was her first day with the saints above—the day which, while on earth, was her best day, marks in letters of pearl, to the survivors of her household, her first day in Heaven.

"And why should our tears roll down,